

Large-scale Morphological Changes in the Hapi region on Comet 67P/C-G

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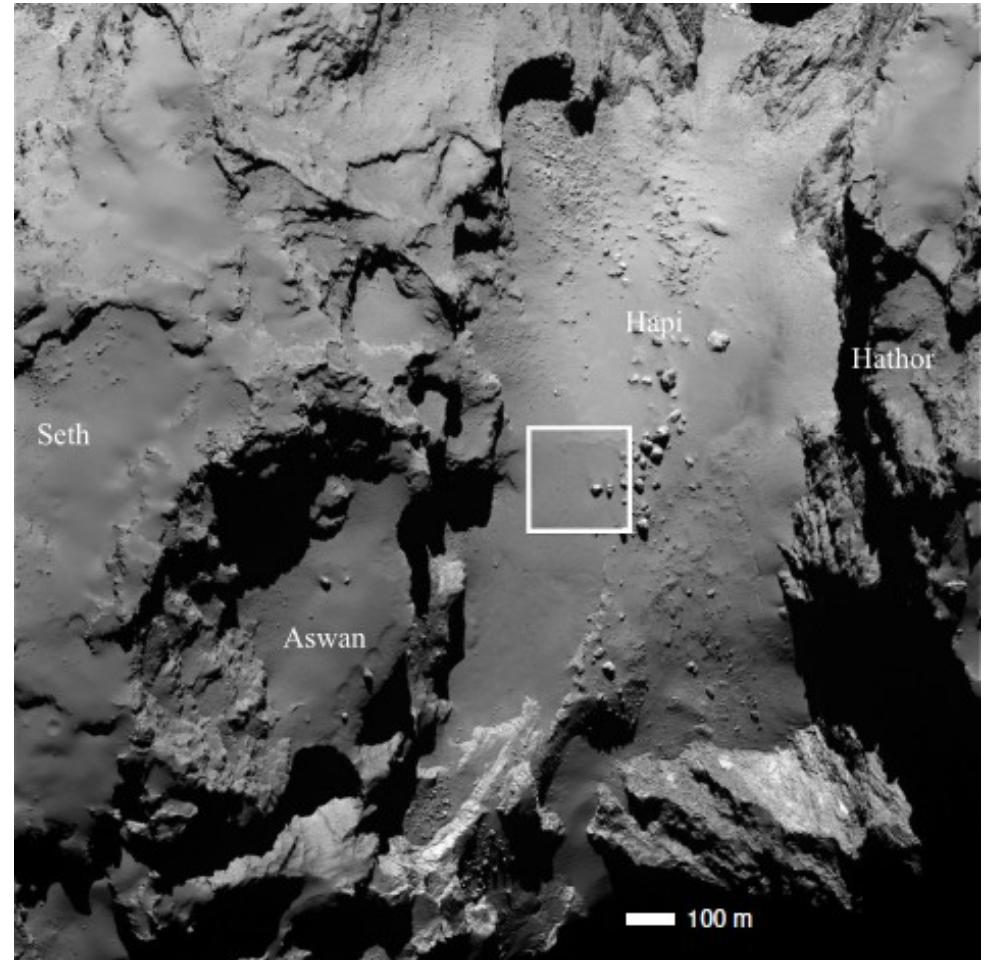


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Summary

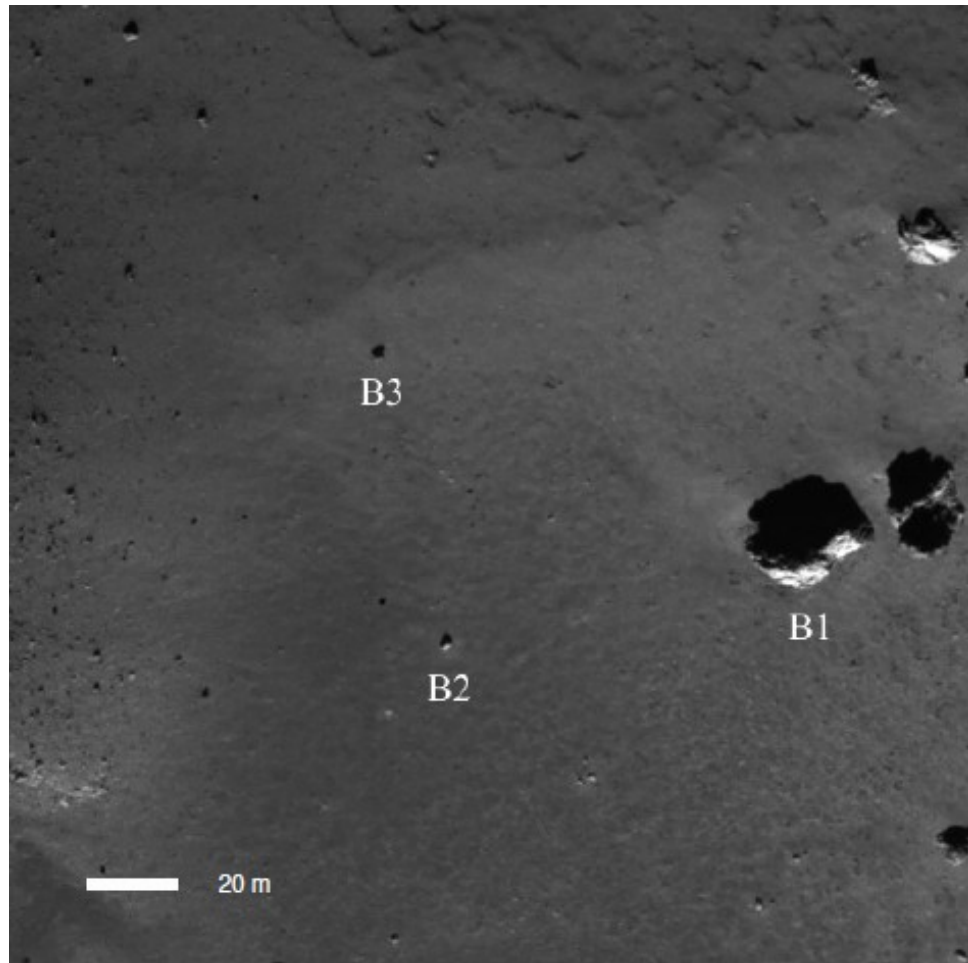
- Progress report since SWT Toulouse
- OSIRIS detected large-scale changes in the Hapi region
 - Morphology versus time
 - Shape model: local gravity and illumination conditions
 - Spectrophotometry
- MIRO measured nucleus thermal emission at 1.59 mm and 0.53 mm
 - Temperature versus time and depth
 - Thermal inertia, ice abundance, extinction and scattering coefficients
 - Characterize conditions before, during, and after events
 - Compare with similar control regions where no changes were observed

Context

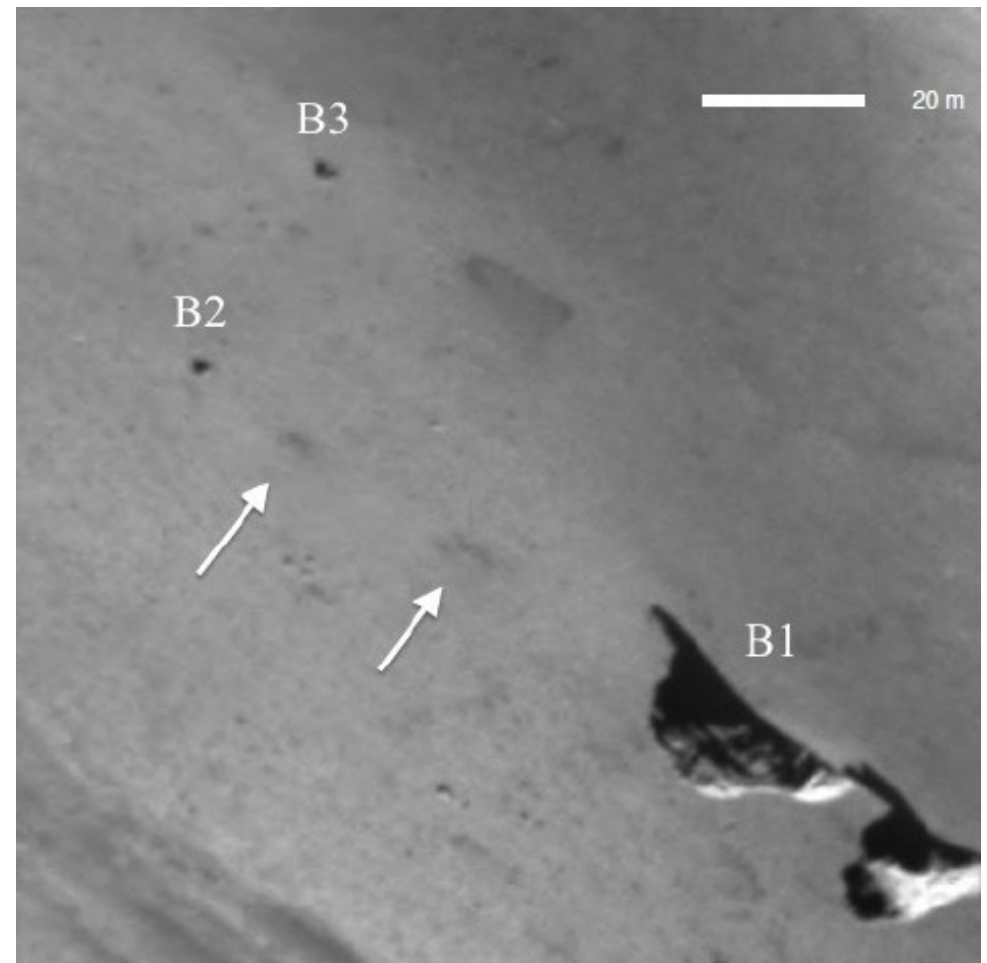


Credit: ESA/Rosetta/MPS for OSIRIS Team MPS/UPD/LAM/IAA/SSO/INTA/UPM/DASP/IDA and Davidsson *et al.* (2017, in preparation)

A large shallow depression emerges

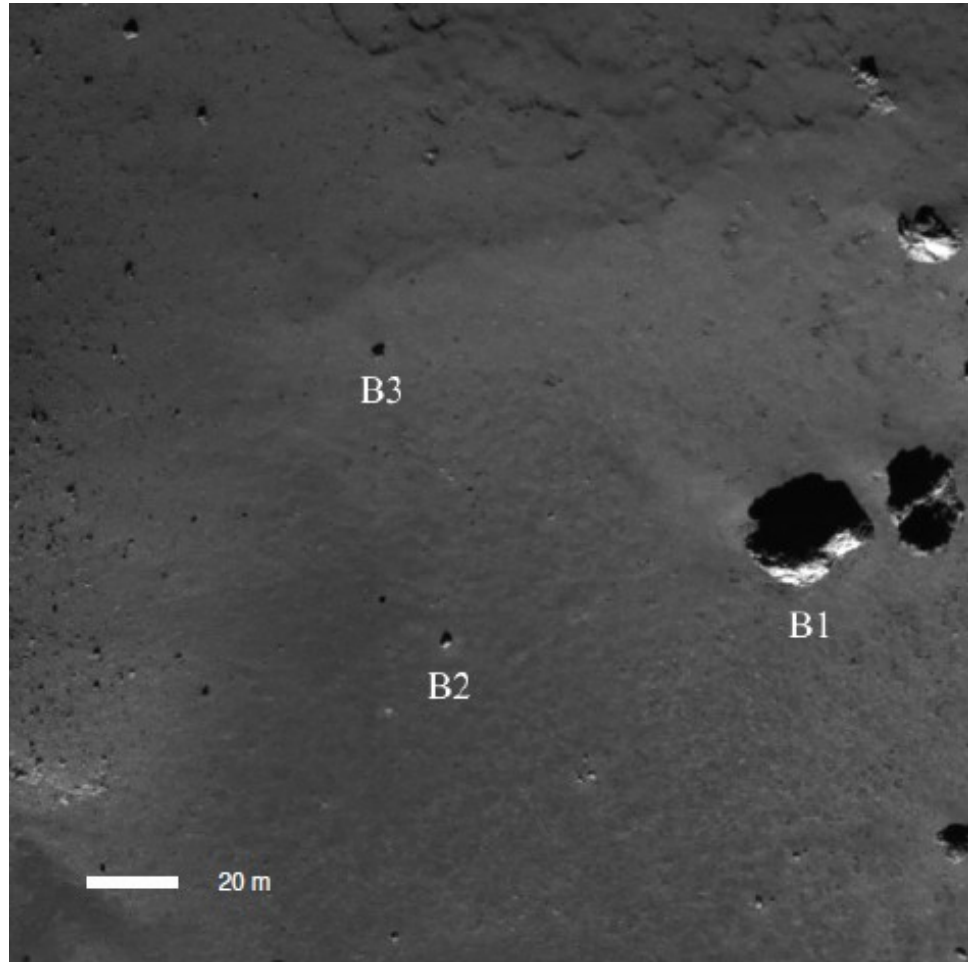


Dec 10, 2014. NAC 20 km: 0.35 m px^{-1} .
No change since Aug 2014.

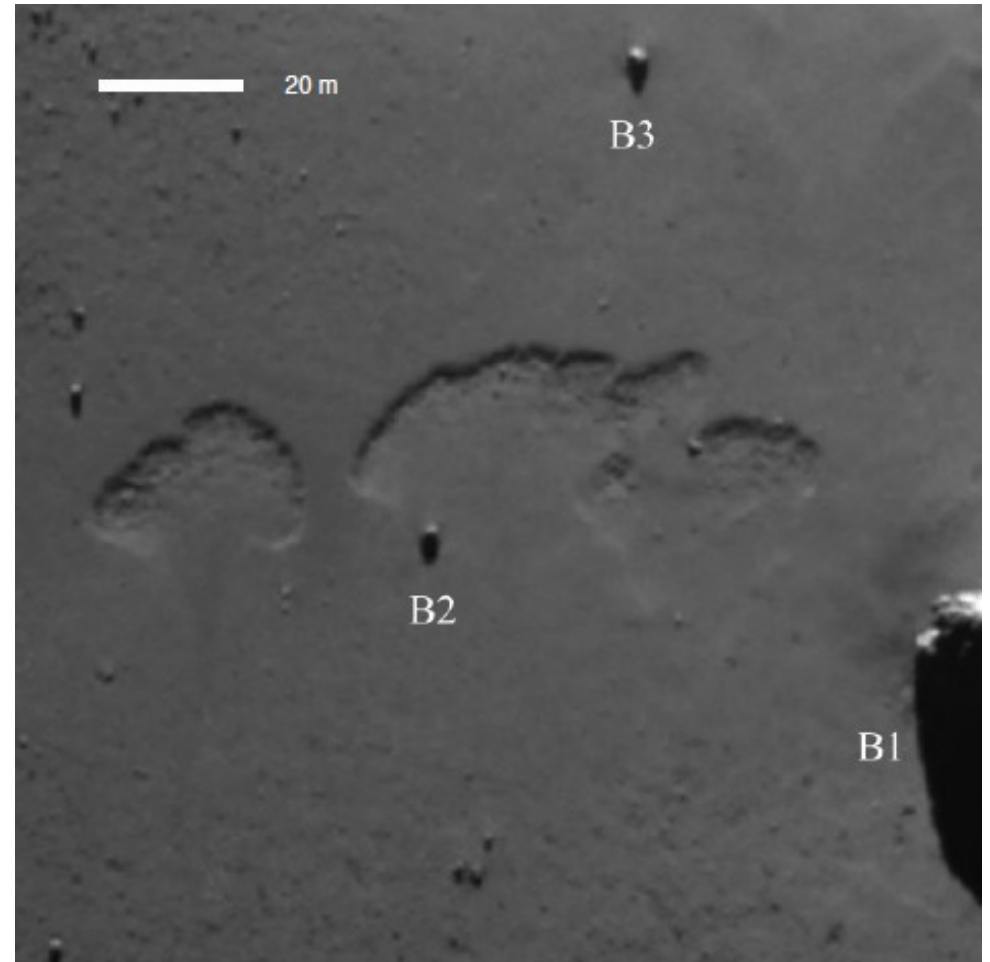


Dec 30, 2014. NAC 28 km: 0.49 m px^{-1} .
Two dark spots $\sim 5\text{-}8\text{m}$ across.

A large shallow depression emerges

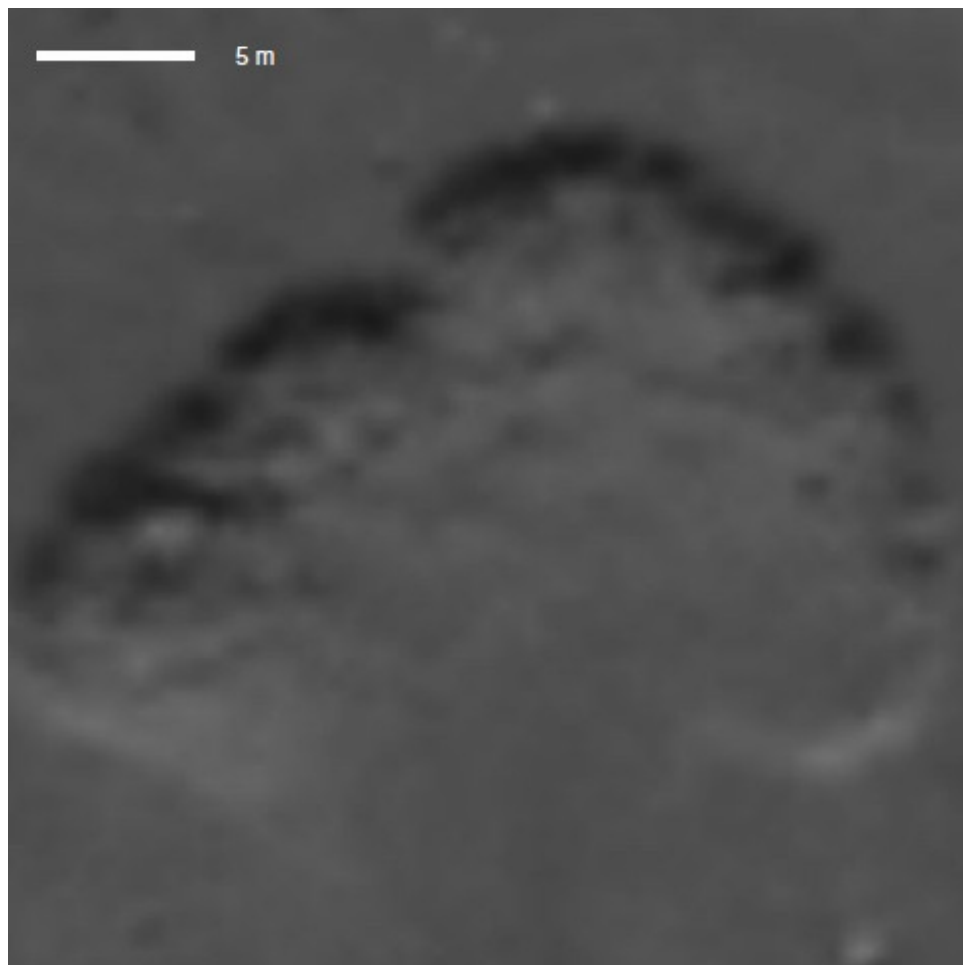


Dec 10, 2014. NAC 20 km: 0.35 m px^{-1} .

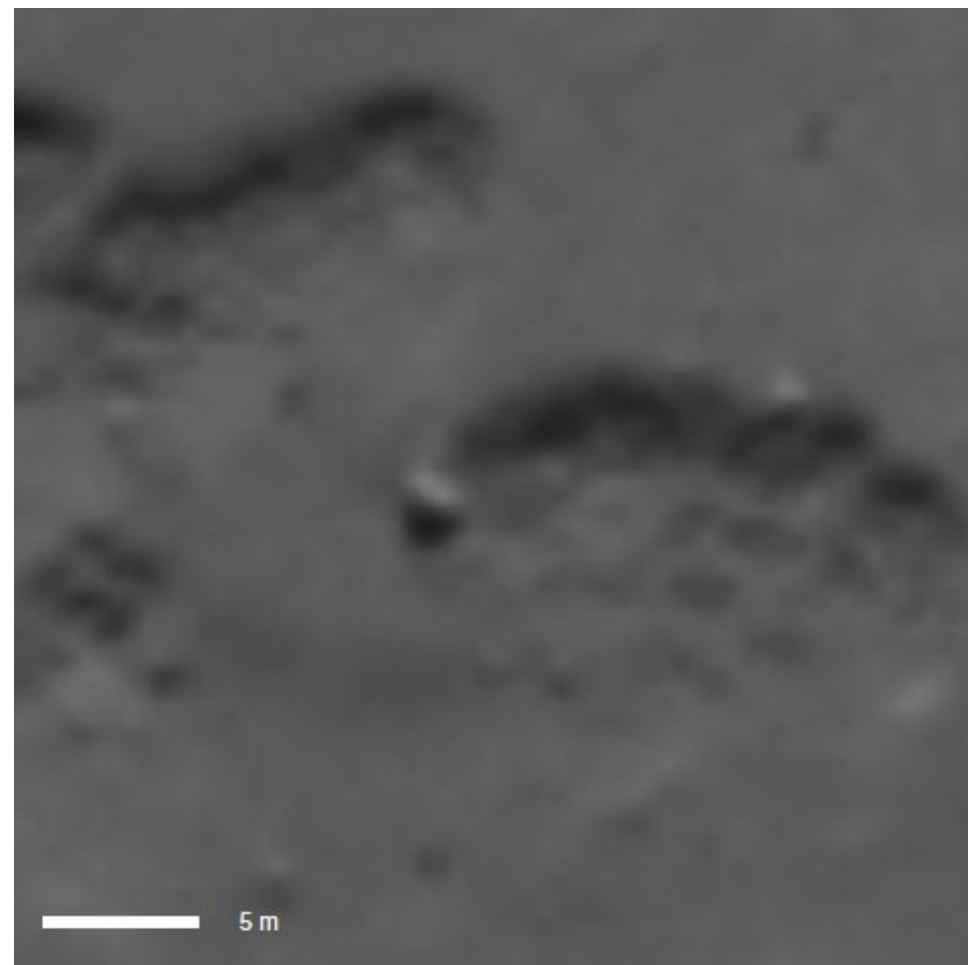


Jan 22, 2015. NAC 27km: 0.49 m px^{-1} .

Close-up

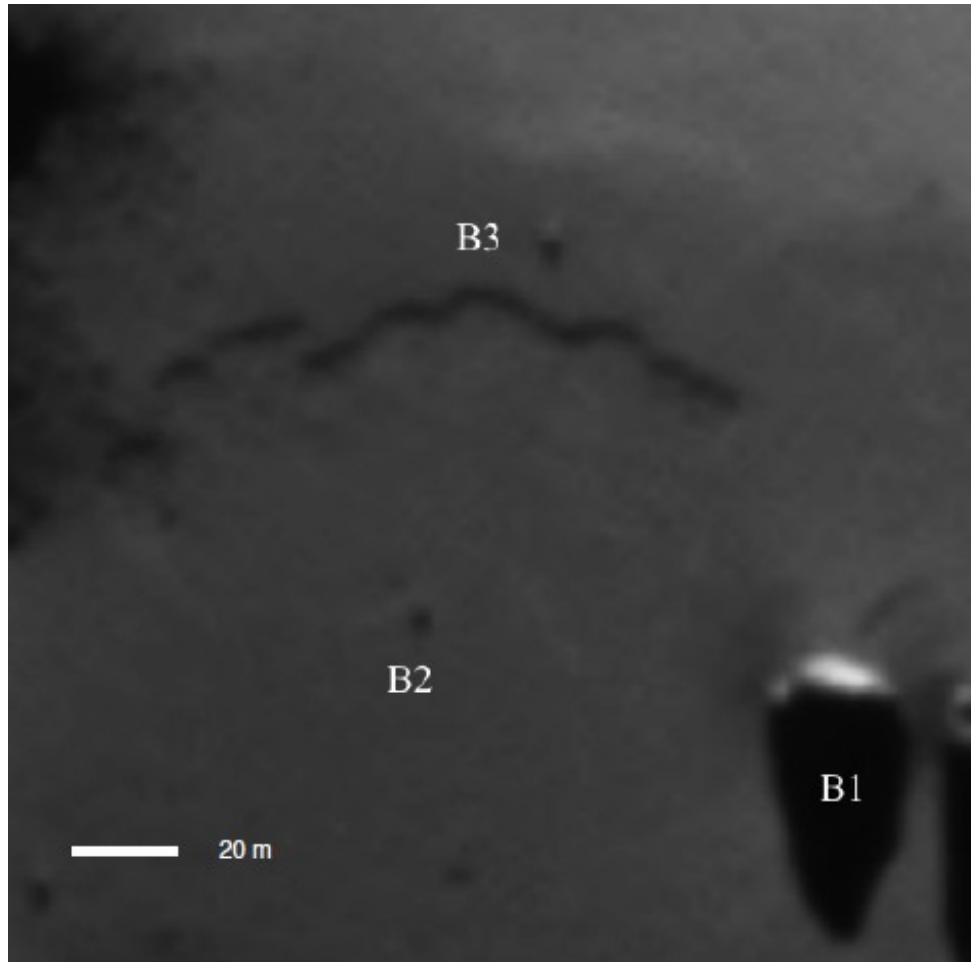


After 11 days: 29 x 20 x 0.5m
Expanded $\sim 0.9 \text{ m day}^{-1}$

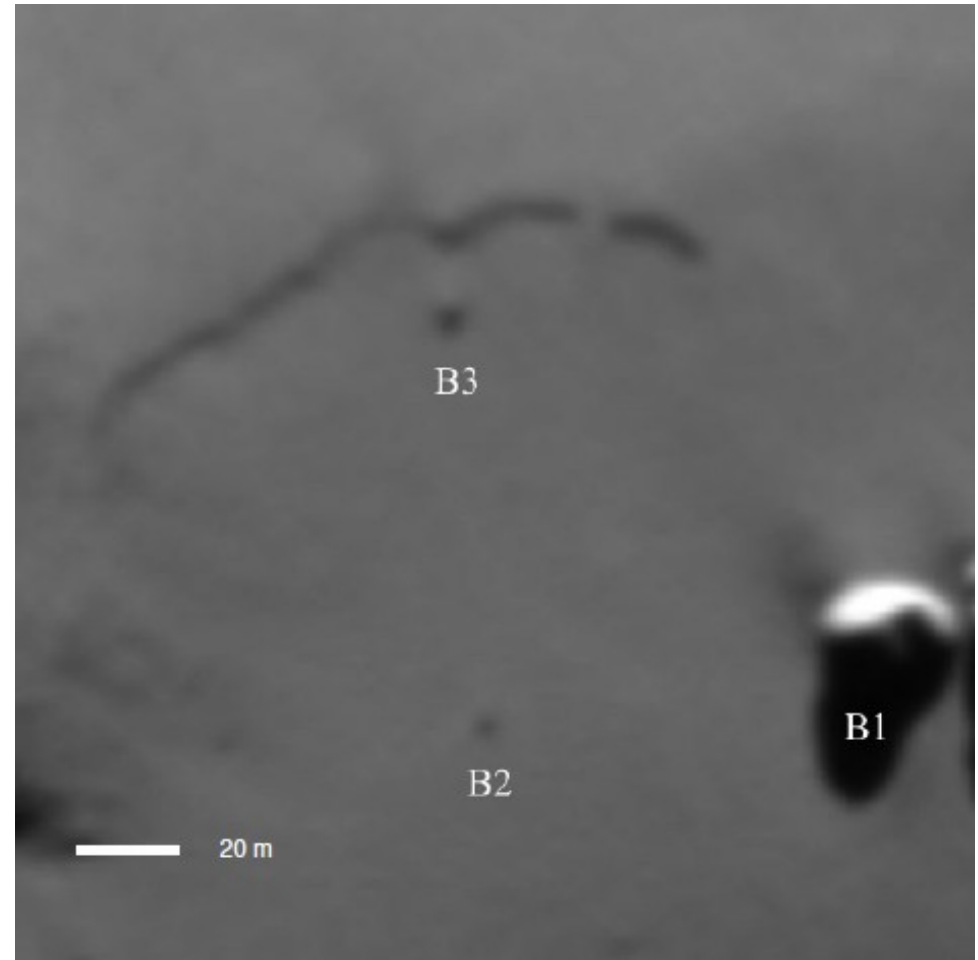


Right half of a 63 x 22 x 0.5m feature
Pit floor irregular and pitted compared
to surroundings.

A large shallow depression emerges

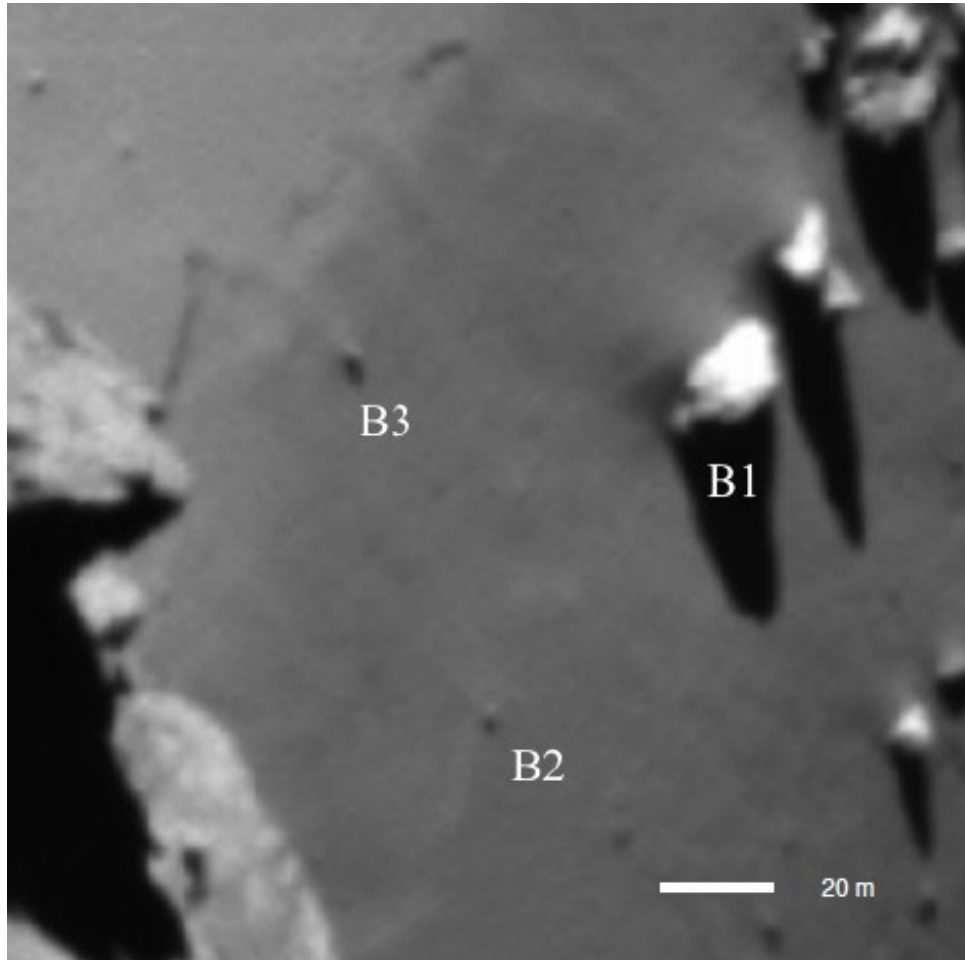


Feb 9, 2015. NAC 106 km: 1.89 m px^{-1} .
Features have merged, moving at 1.7 m day^{-1}



Feb 28, 2015. NAC 108 km: 1.93 m px^{-1} .
Escarpmnt has passed boulder B3.

A large shallow depression emerges



Feature grew to 75 x 110 m in ~ 60 days.

Volume: $\sim 4000 \text{ m}^3$.

Mass: ~ 2000 metric tons.

Propagation speed $\sim 1 \text{ m day}^{-1}$.

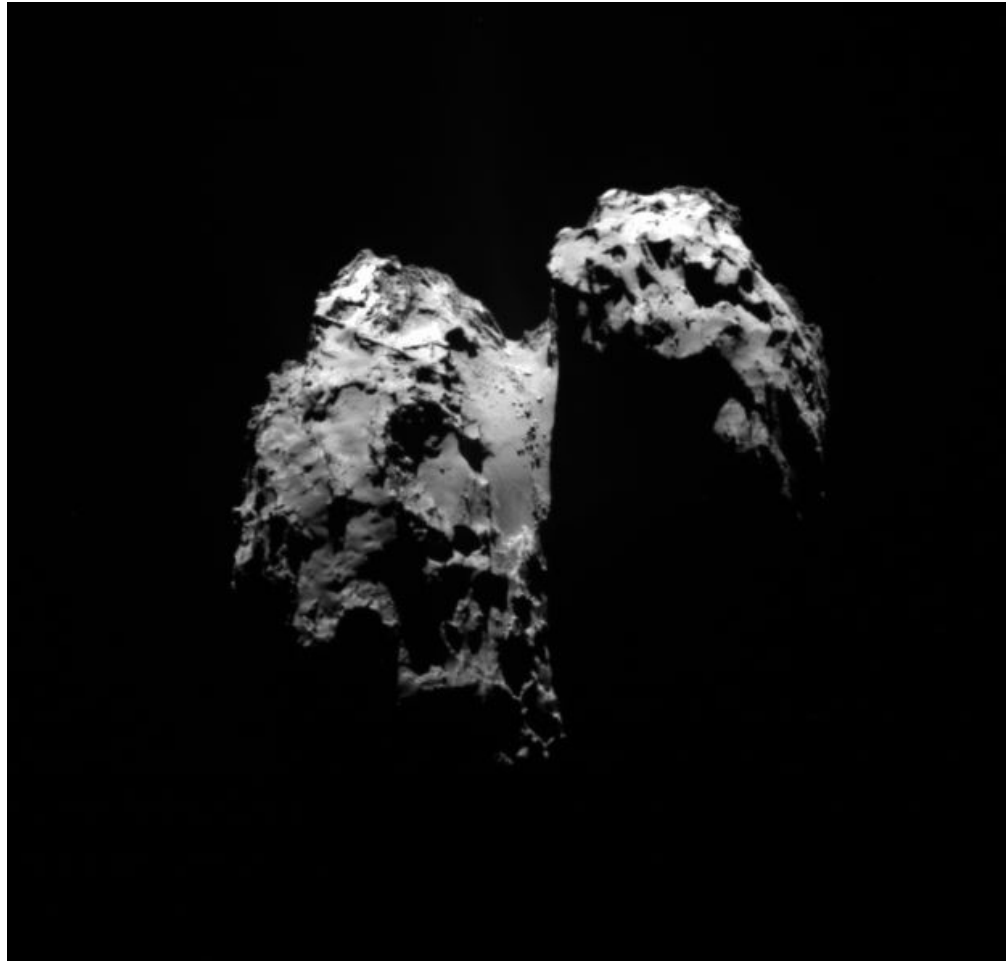
$r_h \approx 2.5 \text{ AU}$ in mid Jan:

Sublimation: $\sim 0.01 \text{ m day}^{-1}$.

Mar 17, 2015. NAC 77 km: 1.37 m px^{-1} .
Escarpment stops beyond a low ridge.

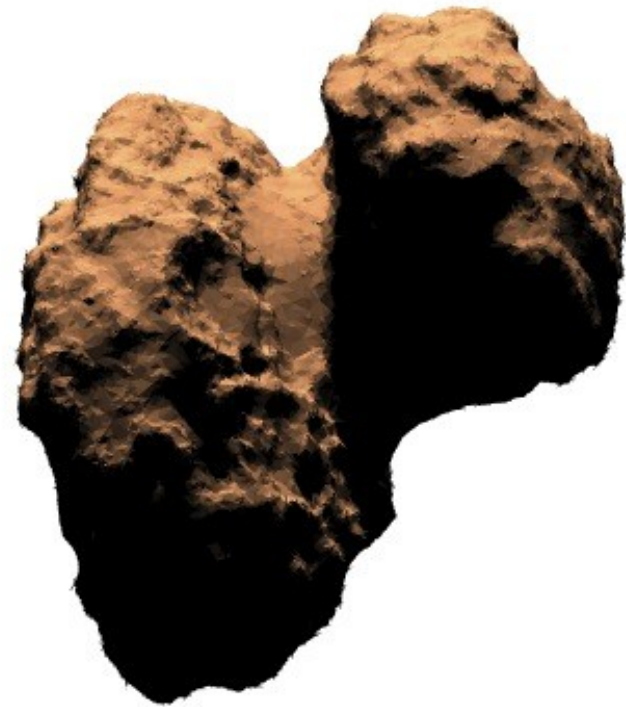
Credit: ESA/Rosetta/MPS for OSIRIS Team
MPS/UPD/LAM/IAA/SSO/INTA/UPM/DASP/IDA and Davidsson *et al.* (2017, in preparation)

Accurate illumination conditions throughout orbit



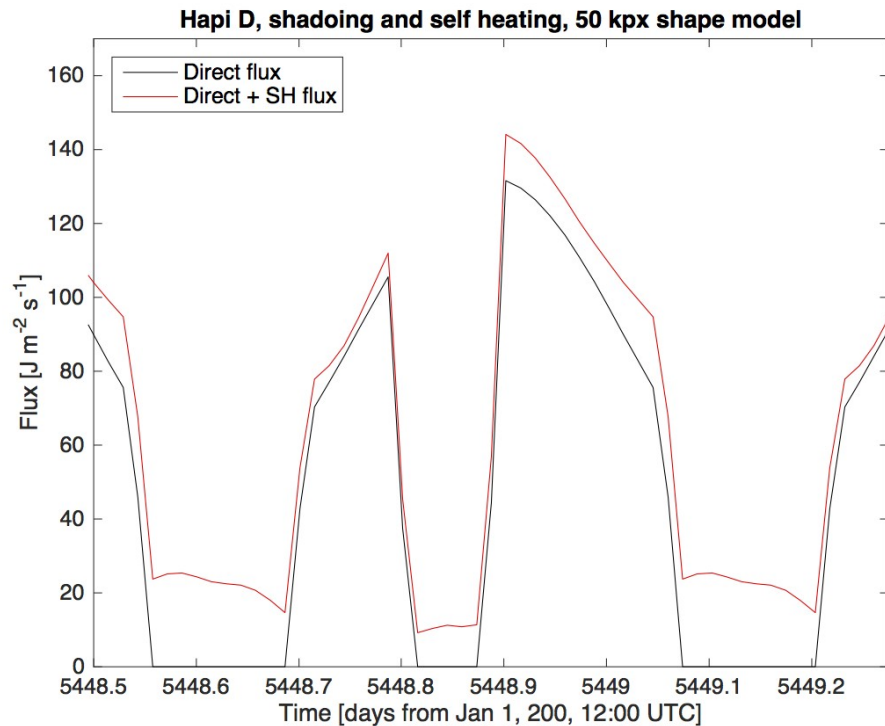
WAC image on Feb 9, 2015,
13:32:56.344 UTC

Credit: ESA/Rosetta/MPS for OSIRIS Team
MPS/UPD/LAM/IAA/SSO/INTA/UPM/DASP/IDA



Synthetic image generated with the model of
Davidsson & Rickman (2014, *Icarus* **243**, 58-77)
Shape model SHAP5 version 1.5 (degraded)
by Jorda *et al.* (2016, *Icarus*, **277**, 257-278)

Accurate illumination conditions throughout orbit

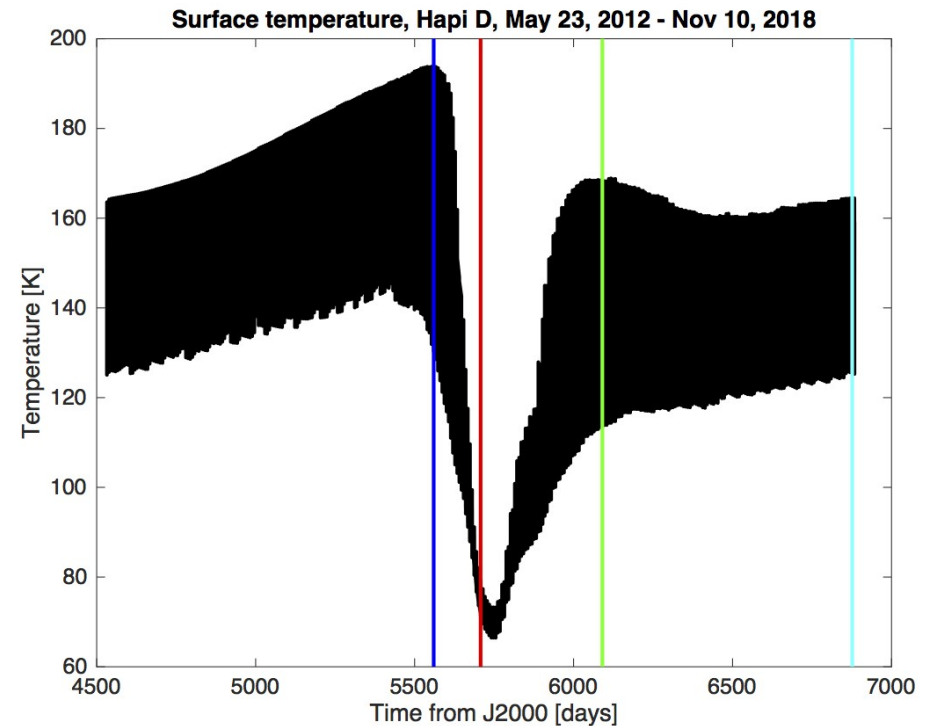


Shape model with 50,000 facets

Direct solar illumination and shadowing by topography

Vis+IR self-illumination from surrounding terrain.

10° rotational steps throughout orbit.

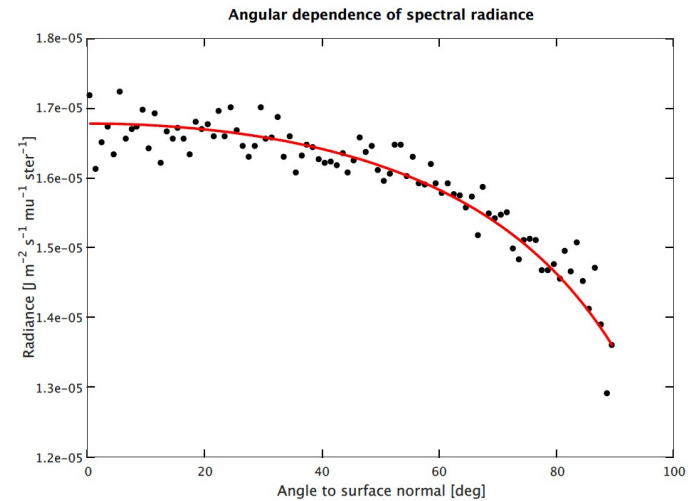
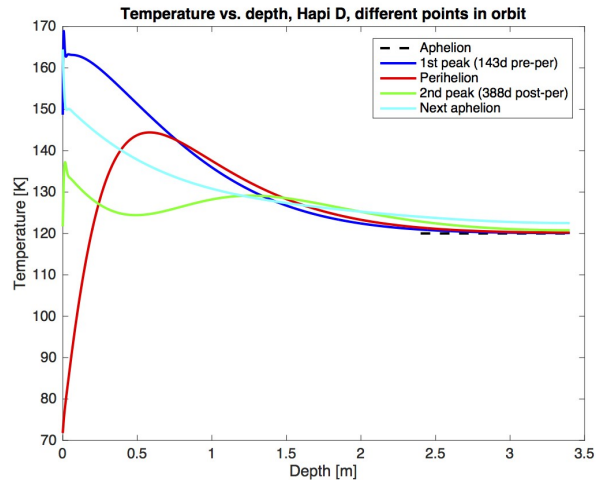


1D heat conduction equation with upper boundary condition balancing illumination, thermal emission, heat conduction, ice sublimation.

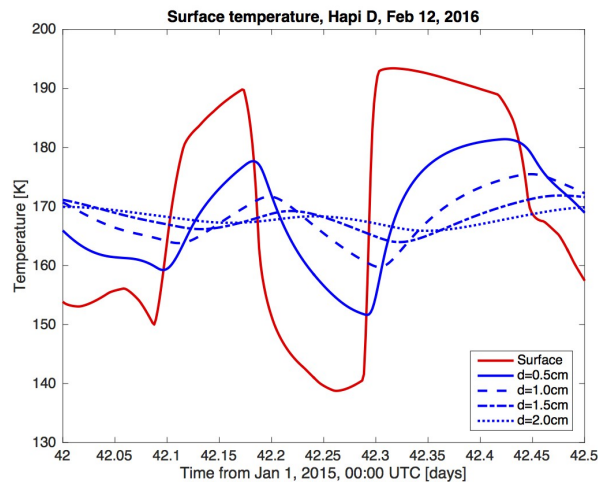
Temperature T versus depth x and time t . Start with 90K during 1959 Jupiter encounter, integrate until present.

Credit: Davidsson

Thermophysics and radiative transfer



Modeling the upper 3.4 meters.
 $T=T(x)$ at different times during orbit.



$T(t)$ for different depths for
 one comet day

Temperature profile function of

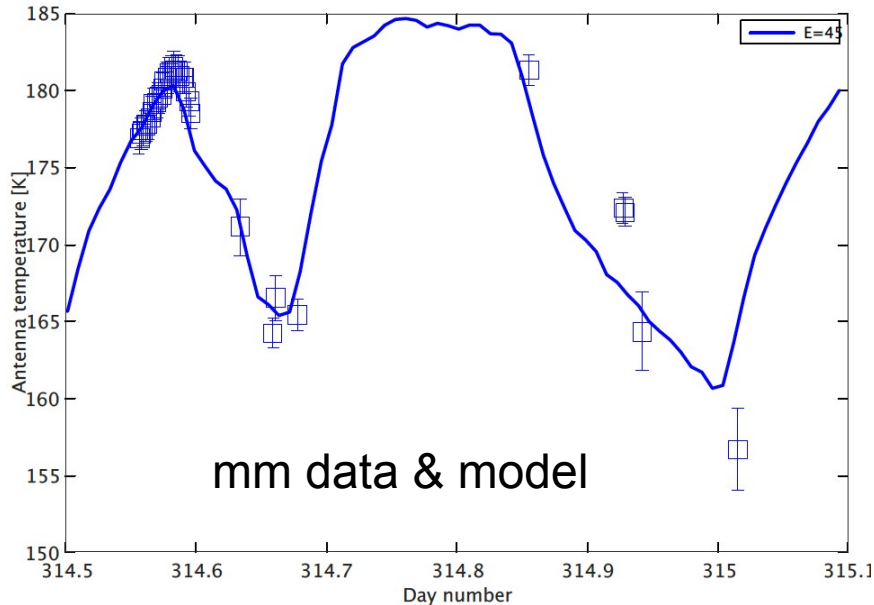
- * Ice abundance
- * Thermal inertia

Inserted into radiative transfer solver to calculate mm and smm radiances measured by MIRO, presented as *antenna temperature*.
 Function of (per wavelength)

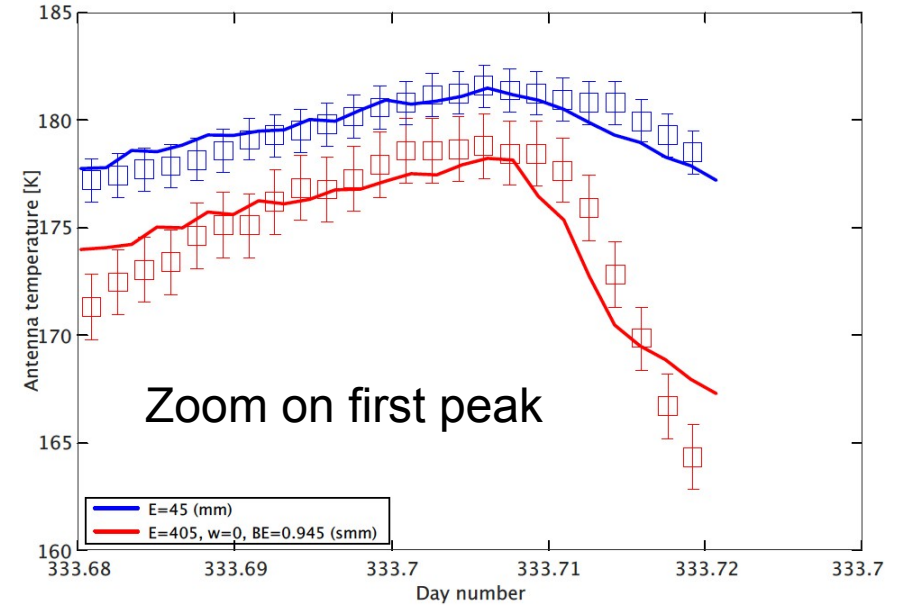
- * Extinction coefficient
- * Single-scattering albedo

November 2014 conditions

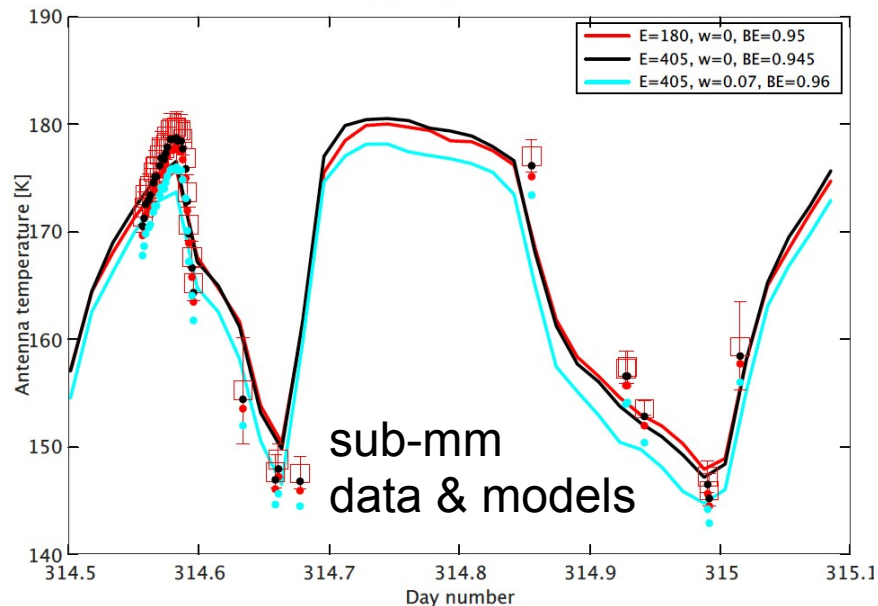
Binned T_A (mm). $f_i=0.1$, $\Gamma=100\text{MKS}$



Binned T_A (red=smm; blue=mm). $f_i=0.1$, $\Gamma=100\text{MKS}$



Binned T_A (smm). $f_i=0.1$, $\Gamma=100\text{MKS}$



Most convincing fit thus far:

10% ice, thermal inertia 100 MKS

$E_{\text{mm}} = 45 \pm 15 \text{ m}^{-1}$ (90% extinction over 5cm)

$E_{\text{smm}} = 405 \text{ m}^{-1}$ (90% extinction over 6mm)
 $w=0.11$

Fine grid parameter search in locations where coarse grid yield decent solutions.

Outlook

- Similar data for Oct & Dec 2014: study changes over time
- Comparison with nearby-region that did not display changes at this time
- Complement study with OSIRIS spectrophotometry